DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

THIRD REGIMENT, N C. CAVALRY.
ON PICKET, BELOW KINSTON, N. C.
March 21st 1864.

At a meeting held by the members of Co. I, 3rd N C. Cavalry Orderly Sergt H W. Jones was called to the chair, and F. W. Hunnicut and C. E McCollers were requested to act as secretaries. After the object of the meeting was explained by the chairman, the following committee were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our sentiments on the present political agitation of the State and condition of the country at large, viz: W. D. Herrington, J. T. Joynes, J. T. Winborne, Thomas Luther, W. H. Dennis and H. A. Thompson. On motion the chairman and secretaries were added to the committee. The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We have seen, with heartfelt regret, that useless and humiliating clamor for peace, breaking forth a political agitation that threatens to tarnish the fair name of our mother State and submerge her best interest in one common ruin; and as we believe that the course pursued by these agitators is calculated to ingure that cause in the defence of which so many of our brave comrades have fallen, and we feel that every voice should be heard and every man be stained in this hour of trial, therefore—

Resolved, That we are opposed to all negotiation upon the subject of peace, while those whom we have placed in authority shall say that our army can be sustained—so long as we have one acre of ground for which to struggle for or until the enemy shall offer some honorable terms, based upon eternal seperation and complete independence.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in President Davis, our beloved commander-in-chief, and that we hold in utter contempt all who would endeavor to embarrass his administration, or as traitorous any who would endeavor to impair the public confidence.

Resolved, That although we have been denied the privilege of re-election, a right we fair due us, yet we cheerfully tender our services to our country so long as the war shall continue, or until the last vandal foe shall be driven discomfitted from our soil.

Resolved, That the untiring energy and patriotism displayed by Governor Z. B. Vance, during his administration, the fatherly care extended by him to the troops from North Carolina, and his faithful endeavors to promote the true interest of the State, elicits the praise of both the army and the people at home.

Resolved, That he is our choice, above all others, for re-election, and that we extend to him our cordial and undivided support.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Confederate and Progress, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer and Richmond Examiner, with a request to publish, and that a copy be sent to the commander of this post.

H. W. JONES, Chairman.
F. W. HUNNICUT, C. E. MCCULLERS, } Secretaries.

CO. C, FORTY-SECOND REG'T. N. C. T.
CAMP BURGWYN, NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Co C, 42d Reg't. N. C. T., held to-day, for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to re-enlisting, Capt. J. A. Howell was called to the chair, and Serg't. G. O. Wilhoit requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the chairman, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, when the following men were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the company: Lieut. R. A. Carter, Serg't John F. Ramsay, Corp'l B. C. Blaylock, and privates J. J. Efird and W. H. Mabry, who retired, and after a short recess, reported the following resolutions through their chairman, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, the members of Co. C., do unanimously, willingly and cheerfully re-enlist for the war, be the time long or short.

Resolved, That we entered the army for the purpose of securing our liberties and independence, and that we do not intend to lay down our arms until this object is accomplished; that we intend to remain in the service of our country until the enemy is entirely driven from our soil.

Resolved That we have the utmost confidence in our President and his cabinet; and that we have the fullest confidence in our Governor, Z. B. Vance, and feel, if possible, even a deeper interest in him since his patriotic speech to the citizens of Wilkes. We look on him as an officer in whose hands the fate and honor of the State may be confidently committed.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in our commanding officers, who led us so gallantly in the chage at Newport Barracks, and that we are willing to trust our fate with them on all occasions.

Resolved, That we are fully satified in regard to the justice of our cause, and that "sink or swim, survive or perish," we will cling to it to the last, with strong hands and fervent hearts.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brig. Gen. Martin, through Col. Brown; also to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with the request that the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Confederate and Charlotte Bulletin copy.

J. A. HOWELL, Chairman.
Sergt. G. O. WILHOIT, Secretary.

[For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors: Our cause is *blessed*, unfortunately, with a few malignant *friends*, peculiar to their class, who are true to their instincts, and who never fail to inflict "a stab under the fifth rib" whenever they can create an occasion in their most fertile and strangely distempered imagination. For instance, we have a candidate for Governor who represents himself as "a conservative of the straitest sect," who, if actions and words (and printed words at that) can be understood as representing a man's position and purposes correctly, *is as arrant a destructive* as ever cursed this or any other country by their presence and their vile machinations. A man who has proved *unfaithful* in all of his political associations, can't induce me, with all his high sounding professions, in this terrible crisis of our fate, *to trust him as a friend of my country*. W. W. Holden has made it his daily business, for too many long years, "to call *evil* good and good *evil*"—*patriotism* treason and *treason* patriotism, for selfish and "party purposes," to have my respect and confidence, when he would, true to his vocation, still call *conservatism* treason and *treason* conservatism. Yes, sir, Holden's conservatism has reference alone, ultimately, to a re-construction, and the conservatism of the defunct Federal government, now and forever, nothing more nor less than an unmitigated military despotism, and what will be care for consequences to the liberties of the people, provided he may secure his own elevation.

I am a conservative myself, "of the original pannel," and my conservatism is now devoted at all times and under all circumstances to the support and preservation of the Confederate government, as that is our last and only hope for "liberty and independence." I am therefore bound by every consideration, as I conceive, which can influence a patriot, to repudiate W. W. Holden as a *conservative* candidate. He can't come that stripe upon the intelligent, loyal and conservative freemen of our good and brave old State.

The true and the loyal men of the whole country all understand our patriotic and noble young Governor, as respecting the only *true* and legitimate conservative party in the State. They know that Governor Vance has already done more for *his country* and *its friends*, than any other man ever did do in the same position, in this or any other State or country, and now W. W. Holden would have the people to believe *that his conservatism prompts him to an effort to oust a public servant who has no equal*, and whose brilliant success, has already disarmed his former opponents to a very great extent, and more than satisfied a very large majority of his former supporters.

I am gratified to see that our Chief Justice, who for some time has been running a most unwise, unnecessary and reckless tilt at the laws and the authority of our "common Government," is probably completely checkmated by wiser heads and better hearts than he possesses. He too is doubtless one of those *peculiar friends* above referred to. In his extended efforts to maintain "the supremacy of the civil law over the military," he is evidently *blind* to the great act that the protection and safety of the civil law depends *now*, exclusively, upon the success and complete triumph of the military, and yet, notwithstanding this truth is patent to every *friend* to our success, still Judge P. not unlike the entire host of our *Yankee* friends, would, with malice aforethought, as it seems, embarrass and defeat the military, and in that way ensure the fatal and peculiar stab, so far as *he* could do so, by misapplying and perverting the great writ of *habeas corpus*.

Then, again, we have in our midst, at home among the *honest people*, a few *friends* of the same sort, who say they are for the South, but who are nevertheless continually condemning and misrepresenting everything which the Congress or *our friends* have done or could, *without one word in condemnation of anybody else*; and, also, if the people will inspect their conduct carefully, will be found to belong almost invariably to that notoriously inconstant and unpatriotic class of the fifth rib—"faith"—who have already greatly damaged *themselves*, and who will be remembered in all time to come, by the faithful friends of the country.

Country is only another name for "Home, Sweet Home," and who does not experience every day he lives, that "there is no place like home," in all the world besides. *Country* is the significant word which embraces every *home*, however humble, within the confines of the Southern Confederacy, and the same *inherent* love and affection which binds every man (who is not *lost* to all of the kindlier feelings of nature,) to support, protect and defend "his *home*, his wife, his children, and his friends," extends to and embraces *our whole country*, under the more comprehensive term of *patriotism*, and he who is not ready and "willing to die if need be, in defence of the one or the other is worse than an infidel," and not fit to live—for he is already a traitor, and the very chief of the class who are prepared to stand tamely by, and see the uplifted and gleaming knife applied "under the fifth rib," even to those of their own household. In conclusion, "I believe my country is right," but with the immortal Dectatur, "I am for my country, RIGHT OR WRONG."

A CONSERVATIVE OF STOKES.
March 20, 1864.

PLAIN TALK.—President Lincoln has violated his faith, and Congress has violated its faith. Both have set the Constitution at defiance in the prosecution of the war.—*Louisville Journal.*

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.—I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully.

N. A. RAMSEY,
Capt Co. D, 61st N. C. T.
Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24—5t tf

REWARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
REGISTER'S BUREAU, March 25, 1864.

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, I will pay a reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to any one who will furnish information that shall lead to the detection of the party or parties who perpetrated the recent theft of COUPON BONDS from this office, or the recovery of the Bonds. Any information in regard to the above Bonds, left with A. JACKSON, at the Treasury Building, on Main street, will reach me.

LIST OF BONDS STOLEN:

No. 48,935 to 48,964. inclusive, for $1,000 each, eight per cent., $30,000;
No. 33,834 to 33,850. inclusive, for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $17 000;
No. 34.801 to 34.811, inclusive, for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $11,000;
No. 32,686 to 32.711. inclusive, for $500 each, seven per cent., $13,000;
No. 3.507 to 3.510, inclusive, for $1,000 each, six per cent., $4.000;
No. 914. for $100, six per cent., $100.
Total, $75,100.

[Signed] RO. TYLER, Register.
mh 28-53-d3t.

☞ Richmond Enquirer, Whig and Dispatch, Montgomery Advertiser, Savannah Republican, Charleston Mercury and Wilmington Journal copy as above and send bill to Ro. Tyler, Register of Treasury.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."
mch 28-53-d1m.

Notice

TO THE PEOPLE OF NASH COUNTY. We propose the name of our very worthy friend MR. A. HINTON, to represent us in the House of Commons the next session. We know him to be a good and worthy gentleman, and to those who have not made his acquaintance, we will only say to know him is only to like him.

mh 28-53-d1t. A FARMER.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864. VOL. I—No. 54.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C.,
MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53 d27t.

NOW READY—
THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE AGE,

It embraces a variety of articles selected from late European Periodicals and a due proportion of Original Articles.

Contents: Twin Bigotries; French Conquest of Mexico; All in the wrong; or, the Tamer Tamed; A Savage Archipelago; Shot and Shell; The Great Bohemia; Gamsters and Gambling Houses; Panlatinism; Editors Table; Literary Miscellany. Making a volume of 89 pages of reading matter.

Price—Single number, $2; subscription for 3 months, $4; for 6 months, $8.

For sale by BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C.
EARNEST LACARDE & CO., Proprietors.
Office 9th street, between Franklin and Grace,
Over the Old "Central News" Depot.
mh 28-53 d1t. Richmond, Va.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WARREN COUNTY.
COURT OF EQUITY

John Harrison Hawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller,

Against

Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John H. Fleming, Jane Walker, (formerly Omeary,) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H Cook, his wife, John H. Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fanny H. Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and Nancy Power of the State of Mississippi.

It appearing from the affidavit filed in the office of the said Court, that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and Nancy Power, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of September, 1863.

Issued 1st day of February, 1864.
2 w6t C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
March 19, 1864.

Blacksmiths Wanted.—Steady employmen, and good wages will be given. Apply to
Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
mh 28-53-d12t. Comd'g Officer.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A.
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1864.

I Require twenty-five No. 1 negro men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately.
mh 24-50-6t W. E. PEIRCE, Cap't & A. Q. M.

Notice to Non-Conscripts.—I now have a Company of non-conscripts *permanently* stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits if an early application is made to me. *This Company will not be removed from this place.*

H. P. ALLEN.
Capt. Co. B. Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864. 49-7t

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury

[No. 116.]

An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar: Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

Sec 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

Sec. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

Sec 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April 1864.

Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

Sec. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

Sec. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

Sec. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-t2dap.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.
F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Mrs. H. W. Miller,
BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get fits, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-34 1m. C. M. FARRISS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1864.

SOLDIERS at home on furlough, residing in Raleigh, who do not, immediately on arrival, register a duplicate of said furlough at this office, (stating date of commencement, and end of same, and by whose order,) will be subject to arrest.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
mh 15-42 d12t Capt. & Provost Marshal.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
MARCH 15, 1864.

THIS Company will not receive any more private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN,
mh 16-43 d15t Sup't.

Progress will copy until 1st April and forward account to this office.

Notice

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable SAMUEL S. CHRISTIAN, Representative elect to the second Congress from the seventh Congressional District; and writs of Election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the THIRD THURSDAY IN APRIL, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said times and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are by law entitled to cast their votes in this election on the SECOND THURSDAY IN APRIL.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal to be affixed.

[SEAL]

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of March A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

[Signed] Z. B. VANCE.
By the Governor.
R. H BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
March 18, 1864. 45-12t.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. CO.,
March 18, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST., the Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock, A. M. The Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, A. M., and the Accommodation Train at 2.15, P. M.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
mh 24—50-1w

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 24, 1864.

OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DISCONTINUED until further notice.
mh 24—50-1w P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d-60t

OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 10, 1864.

This Company intending to Comply with the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will on and after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two.

W. W. VASS.
mh 11—39-dtapl Treasurer.

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is herepy given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-d1d

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.

mh 25—51eod-1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Chell, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address
Wm. M. SMITH,
39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Office Chatham R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 4, 1864.

ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
34 Stawts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.
RICHMOND, March 11th, 1864.

THE following Depositaries are established for funding Treasury notes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA:

Henry Savage,	Wilmington.
C. B. Harrison,	Raleigh.
A. C. Williamson,	Charlotte.
John W. Sandford,	Fayetteville.
E. B. Borden,	Goldsboro'.
J. B. Batchelor,	Warrenton.
W. M. Pippen,	Tarboro'.
C. S. Winstead,	Roxboro'.
John W. Hunter,	Salem.
Yancey Jones,	Yanceyville.
James Calloway,	Wilkesboro'.
E. J. Erwin,	Morganton.
C. A. Carlton,	Statesville.
W. W. McDowell,	Asheville.
M. W. Jarais,	Salisbury.
Samuel B. Lowe,	Newton.
W. M. Reinhardt,	Lincolnton.
H. B. Hammond,	Wadesboro'.
John M. Worth,	Ashboro'.
J. H. Haughton,	Pittsboro'.
J. H. Lindsay,	Greensboro'.
Russel H. Kingsbury,	Oxford.
H. J. Harvey,	Halifax.
Cicero F. Lowe,	Lexington.
John M. Kirkland,	Hillsboro'.
Bank of Cape Fear,	Wilmington.

In addition to the above, the Chief Quartermaster of each Army Corps is authorized to receive and fund Notes.

They are the following:

Maj. J. H. Harman, Q. M. Lt-Gen. B. S. Ewell's Corps, Orange C. H., Va.
Maj. J. C. Field, Q. M. Lt-Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. N. R. Fitzhugh, Q. M. Maj-Gen J. E. B. Stuart's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. E. McMahon, Q. M. Maj-Gen. J. C. Breckenridge's Division, Dublin Depot. Va.
Maj. E. Taylor, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. Longstreet's Corps, Morristown, Tenn.
Maj. E. H. Ewing, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. B. Hood's Corps, Dalton, Ga.
Capt. Y. S. Patton, A. Q. M. Lt-Gen. Hardee's Corps, Dalton, Ga.
Capt. S. E. Norton, A. Q. M. Major-General Wheeler's Division, Dalton, Ga.
Maj J. Y. Young, Q. M. Lt-Gen. Polk's Corps, Meridian, Miss.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
mh 5—42-dtapll Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ Daily Wilmington Journal and Asheville News copy till April 1.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against me as Trustee for the county of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
mh 15-42-dtapl. J. F. HUTCHINGS.

Notice.—All persons Now Holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Notice.

HAVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the General Hospital, No. 8, between the hours of 10 and 2.

By order of Surgeon P. E. HINES, Medical Director General Hospitals, N. C.

E. B. HOLLAND,
38 2aw1m A. Ass't. Surg. C. S. A.

Miners Wanted.—A Number of Good Copper Miners wanted at the Haywood Copper Mines for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned, near Haywood, Chatham county. J. M. HECK & CO.
March 18, 1864. 45-d10t.

Notice.

WE are now prepared to receive and pay all ballances. Our customers and check holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
mh 16 43 15t*

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16 43 tde

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND REQUESTED to announce WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43tde

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

I have a sufficent quantity of Bladders for present use, and have stoped buying them.
R. B. SAUNDERS.
March 17-47-d1t* Chapel Hill N. C.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell 100 shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par. $100 per share.
W. W. VASS,
mh 19 46-dtf Treas.

Cotton for Sale.

200 BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON, in good order. Parties wishing to buy will address S. T. WILDER, Louisburg, N. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain stored where it now is until the parties wish to remove it.
mh 22-48-d10t3taw

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.

[redacted]

W. & W. R. R. Co., PRES'T OFFICE,
March 15th, 1864.

THE tax due for the present year to the Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation,

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY March 29, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Georgia and North Carolina.

These two States are the right and left bowers of the Confederacy.—*Daily Progress, March 26th.*

It seems to have been an easy process with the Progress, when undertaking to put itself and Mr. Holden on the Georgia Platform, to find from the numerous games which are played at cards, some one peculiarly adapted to define the idea. In its aptness at choosing, it selects therefrom the game of euchre in which the *Knaves* or *Jacks*, as they are indiscriminately called, are the leading trumps—and in its simplicity, it confesses the application. In a political point of view no one of it's and Mr. Holden's acquaintances will disagree with it; and thus North Carolina may be considered to be a "BOWER." If Gov. J. B. be willing, Georgia, for us, may be the other "bower." But Gov. Brown's organs, and indeed all the press of Georgia, and those of Virginia which speak for Georgia, avow, in most positive terms, that there is not only no identity between the "peace" propositions of Georgia and the "peace Convention" movement in North Carolina—but every paper of the Confederacy, and particularly those of Georgia, and most especially the papers representing the Linton Stephens and J. Brown "peace propositions," denounce Mr. Holden and the peaceables of North Carolina, in the most unmeasured terms, and reject and disown their companionship. We repeat, so far as we have seen, not a paper in the Confederacy has, as yet, given the slightest support to Mr. Holden, except the "Times," a Yankee paper published at Newbern, by Geo Mills Joy, and the Raleigh "Progress," which at last seems to be gradually approaching Mr. Holden, not in the bold, "straight forward" style of Joy, the Yankee, but in a "parrot-toed" walk, as though the feet bent that way but the head was not quite inclined.

But of Georgia. Unwise and injudicious as we regard the movement of Gov. Brown and his associates, fruitless of good and threatening of evil as it may be, there are wide margins of difference between the attitude in that State, and the position lately occupied by the *peace Convention agitators* in North Corolina. Both unquestionably afford aid and comfort to the enemy: both will be published by the enemy's press with approval, for the encouragement of its readers; but while the acts of Mr. Holden and his associates are received as evidences of a purpose to withdraw from the Confederacy, those of Gov. Brown and his associates will be regarded as the efforts of a dissatisfied politician making a party of malcontents against the administration, which may clog the Government and retard the cause.

From the one the hope of disruption is derived—from the other the hope of distraction and confusion. We propose to show more definitely the difference between Mr. Holden and Gov. Brown—between the agitation in Georgia and that of North Carolina.

In Georgia the peace party *justifies* the original secession as a "right perfect in each State," and a duty imposed by the deliberate and repeated aggressions of the northern States. In North Carolina the agitators deny the "right," and denounce the sufficiency of the reasons until the proclamation of Lincoln.

In Georgia the blame is thrown upon the yankee. In North Carolina it is cast upon our own people.

In Georgia the Confederacy is welcomed as a choice. In North Carolina it is tolerated as a necessity.

In Georgia the *peace negotiation* is proposed through the lawful agency of the Confederate government. In North Carolina it is proposed by the unconstitutional agency of State commissioners.—[Raleigh Standard.]

In Georgia the negotiation is to be offered after every victory, when the act can not be imputed to 'alarm.—[Stephens' Resolutions.] In North Carolina negotiation is proposed because we are alarmed and "are growing weaker, and the time may come when we shall have to lie down and take such terms as the enemy may impose on us."—[Raleigh Standard, Feb'y 2nd.]

In Georgia a full confidence is expressed in the President of the Confederate government and his cabinet. In North Carolina his government is denounced as unworthy of confidence, and the movement is to "check its usurpations," and take the negotiations from it, because Presidents "Davis and Lincoln cannot be brought to negotiation."[—Raleigh Standard.]

In Georgia the peace proposition allows the border States to vote undisturbed for their choice of government. In North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland are to be unconditionally surrendered to the enemy.—[Raleigh Standard.

In Georgia the "official offer of peace to be made by the government" is limited to the "basis of the great principle declared by our common fathers in 1776," of the independence of the States and their right to form a government.—[Stephens' Resolution.] In North Carolina the terms to be accepted are the "*best we can get.*"—Raleigh Standard, February 2nd.

But, above all, in Georgia no word is uttered, no thought is conceived of desertion of the Confederacy. In North Carolina it has been slyly insinuated, broadly threatened, openly and officially advocated, and by Mr. Holden *prophecied* and *expected, 'tis the best thing that could be done.*

The difference between Gov. Brown and Mr. Holden—between the Georgia political peace proposer and the North Carolina agitator, is marked and palpable—almost the difference between black and white. Not quite the difference between right and wrong, but all the difference between a great crime and a great folly.

If the article which appears in the Progress meant sincerely to recede from the North Carolina agitation scheme in order to adopt the Georgia position, it would be an amendment—but an insidious effort to further the cause of agitation by covering it with a less reprehensible garb, increases the dereliction by the measure of the subterfuge. If this article speaks the sentiments of Mr. Holden, when it says "*of course we want peace with independence or not at all—for a perpetual war is preferable to a disgraceful submission,*" then there is no earthly reason why Mr. Holden should oppose Gov. Vance—for their opinions are identical, and there is but one mode by which credit for sincerity can be secured by him, and that would be his withdrawal from an opposition which, in the event of this sincerity, must be most narrowly selfish.

It ceases, however, to be a matter of great importance whether Mr. Holden withdraws or not. He has done all the mischief of which he was capable, and if ever the condemnation of an entire people could be concentrated upon one individual, it has been fastened on him.

Proscription.

It has been a favorite theme with Mr. Holden, to charge President Davis and his administration with ruthless and vindictive proscription in North Carolina—an absorption for original secessionists of all the civil and military offices, and the exclusion of all who were not of this class. Putting out of view, for the present, that if this had been the rule, Mr. Holden would have been among the first office-holders, by a ten years advocacy of secession, by his abandonment of Douglas in a night and his support of Breckinridge, by his vote for secession in convention and his pledge of other men and other's dollars until it should come down to his turn—THE LAST—we say, putting all this aside for the once, we have always questioned the justice of the accusation; and, as occasion may require, are prepared to disprove it.

Four instances fall under our immediate observation, for this disproof: First, on the recommendation of Gov. Vance, the important office of Controlling Quarter Master was bestowed by the President upon Major Badham; of whom it will not be pretended that he was a friend of the administration, or an original secessionist. Very lately the post of Depositary at Pittsboro' was to be filled, and it was given to Mr. John H. Haughton, who was as far from being an original secessionist as Mr. Holden was near to it. At Oxford, Mr. Russell Kingsbury has lately been appointed to the same position, who is not only not an original, but so far the contrary that we are greatly misinformed if he was not one of Mr. Holden's most assured disciples in the late Convention agitation.

A fourth, Mr. Wm. Mason, of this place, for a long time has been Commissioner of the Confederate States, by appointment, we hear, of Judge Biggs, who is a warm friend of the President, and not ignorant of his policy. Now Mr. Mason's political affinities and antipathies are well understood, and would no doubt have been freely expressed, had not this semi-judicial position imposed a restraint against too active an interference in political agitation. We do not mean to find fault with these appointments, or by any manner of means to question the loyalty of either of the incumbents. Indeed, the fact that each of the gentlemen has, in all probability, taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, would preclude such question by us, unless fortified by strict proof, as we judge *them* by our own sense of honor.

Our object is simply to *start* a denial of the allegations Mr. Holden has been in the habit of making against the administration.

And for further information, we would enquire what single civil appointment Mr. Holden has recommended, of a political adversary, for the last two years, or his party has made?

Rations.

We understand that many soldiers arriving in Raleigh from the West, are detained over at night by some cause, and find themselves unable to draw rations. Hungry and fatigued, they are compelled to go about and rely on the liberality of the citizens for food to eat. Has the government no rations of food at this post? If it has, is there any reason why an enlisted man should not be able to draw his rations—or is he enlisted to starve while *en route?* We call this matter to the attention of the proper authorities. Surgeon General Warren might furnish to *his bureau* some claim for usefulness, if he would give a passing thought to hungry soldiers detained at Raleigh. But then some of his precious time, now wholly engaged in chaperoning Governor Vance from point to point, might be taken up in a less agreeable way. We have never heard that the Governor was threatened with apoplexy or any other sudden malady, that the chief of the medical staff should be a necessary attendant upon all his movements. A Way-side Home near the depot, with bread and meat for the soldiers, would give Surgeon General Warren more useful occupation.—But if he cannot be enticed into such usefulness, by all means let some measure be adopted by which the hungry soldiers can get their rations, when held over in Raleigh.

Charity.

This christian virtue is commended in the sacred scriptures as chief among religious duties. All men are exhorted to follow the Divine precept, and give unto the poor, help the needy, succor the afflicted, visit the prisoner and the sick, and be charitable in all things. In the present heavy hour of national affliction, it is meet and right most faithfully to observe and practice this holy duty. The poor abound, necessitous and afflicted; the sick fill our hospitals, and appeal for our sympathy, our consolations and administration. The maimed and diseased of our own gallant defenders pine in anguish, oftimes, for want of nourishment and a kindly hand to tend and minister to them. In them the christian, charitable heart will find ample field for the display of benevolent sympathy. We could but pity the sorrows of our own wounded and prisoners, when we have seen the exquisite dainties poured in upon the yankee prisoners while in custody at Richmond, and remember how many, alas, how many of our men get *never a taste*—and, strange to say, in that city of many eccentricities, there were to be found persons who so far *mistook christian charity*, that they heaped the good things upon the yankees who were confined there, and never had even necessaries for our own sick and wounded.

We can readily understand how the Confederate prisoners at the North command a portion of sympathy among our enemies; for the yankee race is not all savage. There is among them some abiding places for humanity; and these men, objects in themselves by reason of their characters, families, stations in life, intelligence and virtue, of esteem and sympathy, are also the representatives of a just and righteous struggle—a struggle which has been justified by the Bishops and Preachers of the various churches, and which we have reason to believe God himself approves. If there are found men and women at the North who sympathize in this cause, and minister to its defenders, we comprehend the duty and recognize the benevolent inspiration. But yankee prisoners among us, are, with scarce discrimination, of a different breed; they are for the most part hirelings, bought with a price to do nefarious deeds; they get money for blood; and all of them are the unrighteous instruments of an accursed and unholy war, begun without provocation and waged against civilization with unmitigated atrocity. That we should care for their sick, and wounded, and prisoners who fall into our hands according to the rule of war, is a duty to be performed; but beyond that, we are ignorant of any code of charity, benevolence or religion, which claims for these aggressors any extended liberality; and we are inclined to think that such mistaken kindness is a wrong to our own people, and in most cases finds its origin in a secret hostility to our cause.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication from Charlotte, signed "O. C. P.," has not the writer's name accompanying it. Under our rule, it cannot appear in our columns.

The same remarks apply to a communication from Lexington, signed "Home Guard."

Communications, to receive attention, *must* be accompanied by the writers' real names, for the private information of the Editors.

The following important circular is from the State Treasurer. We give it as a matter of news:

TO THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—You will have perceived that by the 12th section of the act of Congress "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," ratified 17th of February last, any State east of the Mississippi, holding Confederate Treasury notes, received before the 1st of April next, is allowed till the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds—but all Treasury notes received by any of said States, after the 1st April, will be held to be received diminished by the amount of the tax imposed by the act on such currency.

The ordinance of our State Convention, and act of our General Assembly, requiring the revenue officers of this State to receive at its face, all of said currency, could not have contemplated a calling of the value of said currency by act of Congress; but our legislation remains in force till repealed by the legislature, which does not meet till the 3rd Monday of May next.

I respectfully request of you to pay into the Treasury before the 1st April next, and money in your hands due to the State, to enable the Gavernor to make the certificate upon which the State is authorized to fund in six per cent. bonds.

I learn that many persons will seek to pay the taxes of 1864, on their taxables to be listed during the last twenty working days in April of this year. Our revenue act does not require the clerks to deliver the lists to you till the 25th June. As the act of Congress reduced the currency one-third of its face, after the 1st April, (excepting bills of $5 or under,) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature will continue to receive it at its face. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that you request the clerks not to deliver the lists to you till near the 25th June by which time the Legislature will have acted on the subject.—This will place all tax-payerson on the same footing.

I claim no right to give you instructions on any of the matters herein referred to, but deem it proper to make these suggestions for your consideration.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 25, 1864.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER"—Garrison defends Lincoln. He says "he has travelled as fast towards the negro as popular sentiment would warrant him in doing." It was Garrison who originally pronounced the Constitution a league with hell and a covenant with death.

UNTRUE.—The New York Herald says the stories set afloat that a large number of Confederate prisoners have taken Lincoln's oath of allegiance is untrue.

[For the Confederate.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
March 25th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed that an impression is sought to be made in certain quarters, that another candidate will be brought out for the office of Governor in North Carolina at a future day, and my name has been spoken of among others. It may be proper therefore for me to say, that as long as the war continues, while able to do military duty, I do not intend to leave the field for any civil station. Regarding Gov. Vance's public position as right on the great issue before the country, I think he ought to be cordially supported by all who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war now being waged, not only for independence, but for every thing of value to us as a community and as individuals.

The State of North Carolina, by an unanimous vote of her Convention, seceded and united her fortune with those of the Confederate States. This action met the universal approbation of her citizens at the time, no one lifting his voice against it. No public man in the State, can therefore, without PERSONAL DISHONOR, and without COVERING HIMSELF WITH THE DEEPEST IGNOMINY, advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confederate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to maintain that cause.

Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for embarking in it originally. The State seceded because of apprehension that our rights might be invaded, and because Lincoln, by proclamation called for a few hundred men to assist him in his war against the Gulf States. Now in such portions of our State as his armies occupy, he forces into his ranks by conscription, every man, white and black. Not only does he arm the slaves against us, but his Government has, by a series of acts of Congress, confiscated for its use, all our property, both real and personal. Should we be subjugated and our personal property seized, and our lands divided among his soldiers, both black and white, our entire population, men, women and children, must either perish from starvation, or come the slaves of our conquerors, and labor for a subsistence on such terms as they might grant. Yankee masters were always notorious for avarice and cruelty, but the atrocities which they have committed within the last three years have caused humanity to stand aghast with horror. He whom they have selected to carry on the war against us, by the universal acclamation of European as well as American civilization, has been denominated "THE BRUTE." And yet if he be not a fair type of our enemies, why was it that he not only received ovations in the Northern cities, but by a deliberate vote of the Congress of the Lincoln government, he was declared worty to *wear the sword* he had *stolen*. These acts as well as his retention of a high command, show him to be the fitting representative of those who control the action of our enemies. I know of no variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the yankees, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocrisy; for to the duplicity and cunning of the fox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women from becoming cooks and house servants, we have nothing to rely on but the favor of God and the valor of our armies. If those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give us independence, peace, safety and honor. Unless these are obtained, I hold that the war should continue as long as there is one brave man surviving, and one true Southern woman left to fight for.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

ARMY NEWS.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—259TH DAY.—The enemy's batteries, it appears, were considerably damaged by the late storm. The palisadoes in front of the water salient of Gregg were broken down for a space of three hundred yards by the surf Tuesday night. The enemy were engaged in repairing on Wednesday, and also in building palisadoes in front of the middle battery.

A large increase of tents on Black Island is reported.

It appears that the yankee party that came to Legare's Tuesday morning was piloted through a bye-path to the rear of our pickets by a deserter. They succeeded in surprising and capturing two private named Scott, of the Willington Rangers, with their horses, equipments, &c. The third picket with his horse escaped.

The heavy firing heard Wednesday was from our own batteries, which opened on the enemy's working parties of Gregg, &c.—*Charleston Courier, 24th.*

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.
Tunnel Hill, Ga., March 21, 1864.

The enemy made a show of advance on Saturday, about 2 o'clock p. m., this side of the Stone Church. The advancing force consisted only of a brigade of infantry, supported by cavalry. Our pickets fell back, when our artillery opened at long range, checking the enemy.

It was first supposed to be a general advance. Gen. Wheeler, the Murat of our army, was at his post as usual, and Brigadiers Humes and Kelly looked anxious for a dash, but the enemy did not afford the opportunity.

It is supposed the enemy's object was to drive in our pickets, that they might measure the creek, near the Stone Church, preparatory to bridging it.

Grant is concentrating his forces in the vicinity of Chattanooga. It is stated that large numbers of troops are returning from the North. A heavy cavalry force is reported having arrived at Chattanooga.

It is supposed that Grant contemplates advancing on Atlanta, with three columns, by the Ringgold Road, by the LaFayette Road, and a column from North Alabama.

The independent tone of the Chicago Times, the increasing defiance of Ben. Wood's New York News, the late meeting of the working men of New York city, the bold Southern speech of Chauncy Burr, one of the editors of the News, and the late withering, artiels against Yankee lies and misrepresentations by the outspoken and manly editor of the Courier Francais, of New Orleans, while even the chicken-hearted, timid Picayune ventures a subdued crow; all go to demonstrate that Lincoln's power is weakening in the benighted land of tyranny and oppression.

Brig. Gen. Wm. N. Pendleton, chief of artillery of the of army Virginia, resumed his clerical duties, being a minister of the Episcopal Church, and held service yesterday in the Baptist Church at Dalton. He preached a most eloquent and touching discourse from the 36th chapter 39th verse of St. Matthew. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, a large number not being able to gain admittance. Gen. Johnston, Lieut. Gen. Hardee and a number of officers and ladies were present—the church being principally filled with privates.

The deepest sympathy is expressed by this army, especially by the Louisianians, for Gen. Beauregard, on account of the death of his estimable wife.—*Correspondence Mobile Register.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North.

RICHMOND, March 28.

The Baltimore American of the 26th has despatches from the Southwest, giving particulars of the capture of Fort Derpey on the Red river, by the Yankees, with two hundred and eighty prisoners, and several heavy guns. Admiral Porter at once steamed up to Alexandria.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

On Friday gold sold in New York at 68¼.

Burnside visted Washington on Thursday. The troops for his expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis.

The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention have declared for McClellan for President.

The appeal in the Alexandra case, came up for discussion in the House of Lords on the 11th.

Nothing important from Denmark. The war is progressing adversely to the Danes.

Maximillian arrived in London on the 12th. No further revelation as to his future movements.

The King of Bavaria died on the 11th inst.

Another Confederate Success.

RICHMOND, March 28.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Official news was received at Mobile on Saturday last, that intelligence from New Orleans of the 18th inst. gives an account of a severe reverse to the Yankees near New Iberia, Louisiana, where it is reported our forces captured two Yankee regiments.

All the gunboats except eight had left New Orleans for the Red river.

Col. Holmand, of the 31st Mississippi regiment, attacked the enemy at Choctaw Hatchie bay, and killed twenty-five of them, and captured over two hundred cattle.

Gov. Vance with the Army.

ORANGE C. H., March 27.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the troops of Daniel's Brigade in an able and eloquent speech of two hours yesterday, and speaks again to-morrow, and every day this week. Gens Lee, Hill, Ed. Johnston, Rodes, and many General officers were present to hear him yesterday. The weather is fine and the roads drying fast.—Nothing new from the front.

The Richmond Banks.

RICHMOND, March 28.

The banks of this city have re-considered their resolution to reject the old five dollar notes after the 1st of April, and will receive and pay them out as usual, until further notice.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—The editor of the Columbus Sun has seen a private letter from Greenville, Tenn. From it he publishes news which shows that that section bids fair to rival Mexico in its palmiest days of anarchy and social crime. A low Dutchman, fresh from the political cesspools of Northern Europe, is in command of the district between Knoxville and Greenville. He is said to have twelve thousand ruffians under his command stationed along the railroad from Strawberry Plains to Mossy Creek. Their conduct is most wanton and outrageous, exceeding anything that has transpired during the war. A few days since, they burned the fine mills and private dwelling of Mr. Massengill, on the Holston river. Massengill was an old man, some eighty years of age. His wife, about seventy years of age, was lying at the point of death, when the ruffians applied the torch to her bed room. She asked them to carry her out of the room, and not to burn her alive in her own house. After some hesitation, the leader of the clan—a member of Brownlow's regiment—carried her out into the back-yard on her bed, and remarked to the dying woman that she was getting her "Southern rights." The old man they tied to a tree and whipped with hickory wythes until they supposed him to be dead. Another band of outlaws—members of a renegade Tennessee regiment—hung a Dr Mynatt, near New Market, after making him dig his own grave.—After he had expired, the ruffians beat his head with rocks, and cut off his ears.

FROM NASHVILLE.—The Chattanooga Rebel had an interview with Capt. Carnes, of the 31st Tennessee regiment, who lately escaped from Yankee torture in the Penitentiary at Nashville. The Rebel says:

Capt. Carnes informs us that there is no doubt that the Yankees are concentrating a very heavy force in front of Gen. Johnston. That large reinforcements are constantly passing through Nashville bound for the front, and that no one there doubts that the great battle of the war is to be fought in Northern Georgia.

Greenbacks were selling for gold in Nashville when the Captain left at three to one. Confederate money had advanced very rapidly under the influence of the new currency bill, and was selling at 20 cents on the dollar. It had before been as low as 5.

The stories told of the re-enlistment of the old troops are barefaced falsehoods, published for effect. One Indiana regiment which was guarding the prisoners was reported through the papers to have re-enlisted almost entire. The Captain says that he had frequent opportunities of conversing with these men, and they were unreserved in their expression of their determination to go home at the expiration of their term, which is in May, and stay there. Not fifty in the regiment had re-enlisted.

The Captain reports that the people have plenty of provisions through Middle Tennessee—corn and bacon being very abundant, and the wheat crop is looking uncommonly well. The people are almost universally loyal to our cause and buoyant and hopeful of the future.

THE ELECTION.—At the election held in Orange county recently, Capt. John Berry was elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate, and Col. James S. Leathers to fill the vacancy in the Commons. The vote was as follows:

For the Senate.—Capt. John Berry, 668; James N Patterson, 307.

For the Commons.—Col. J. S. Leathers, 486; Capt. Addison Mangum, 355; Capt. J. W. Latta, 114.

SPIRIT OF THE MISSISSIPPI LADIES.—The defiant bearing of our noble ladies there exasperated the Federals to such an extent that they threatened to make the war on women and children, if necessary to crush the rebellion. They have long since become proficient in that respect, and have already been guilty of outrages which the Sepoys of India would blush to acknowledge. Many ladies who had been anxious to see their friends from the army, are now sending them word that they are not expected until they bring with them liberty and independence. All honor to the ladies!

RALEIGH N. C., March 21st, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send herewith some amusing extracts from letters written by a Connecticut Yankee to a gentleman in Wilmington after the beginning of the war.

The method proposed for the *conquest* of North Carolina, is almost on a par with most Abolition ideas concerning the subjugation of the Confederate States, and the prediction relative to the *kind* of troops to be used by the respective sections, is, as is usual with Yankee statements, controverted by the facts. The original letters can be seen, if desired.

"I can inform you that abolitionists as well as negroes, and Indians have been intirely rejected as volunteers or soldiers." "The *South* accepts and arms *negroes* and would employ Indians. Canada has offered the U. S. a regiment of free well-armed and disciplined negroes. You I presume would willingly accept such, but the Gov. of the *U. S. A* have rejected this offer but have accepted a large amount of arms and munitions of *war*. We need no negroes, or Indians, we have *men*." "I have advised our Government to send one regiment of artillery to west Virginia thence to Mt. Airy and to proceed into North Carolina, going to "*Rahlie*" so through to Fayetteville thence to Wilmington &c. I am satisfied that one regiment of Light Artillery is sufficient for this, and I am just *blood thirsty* and presumptuous enough to offer my services as *standard barer* and guide."

Raleigh Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY,
BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.
RALEIGH, March 26, 1864.

BACON	$5 00@6.00 lb.
BEEF, by the quarter	none.
BEESWAX	4 50 ℔ lb.
BUTTER	6 00@7.00 lb.
CHICKENS	6.00
CORN	27.50 ℔ bu.
EGGS	2.50@3 00
FLOUR	200 ℔ bl.
FODDER	15 50
HAY	12.50 ℔ hun.
IRON, (retail)	3.00
LARD	7·00
MOLASSES	40.00 ℔ gal.
NAILS	4.00 lb.
PEAS	30.00 ℔ bus.
PORK	none.
POTATOES, Sweet	20.00 ℔ bush.
RAGS	15 ℔ lb.
SALT	1 00 ℔ lb
SUGAR	10.00@12.00
TALLOW	3 50@4.00

[From the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

March 24, 1864.

Bacon	3 50@4.00	Liquors—Corn Whiskey	1.50@1.75
Beef	1.50@1.75	Apple and Peach Brandy	70.00
Beeswax	2.50@3.00	Molasses	25 00@30.00
Butter	5.00	Nails	4.00@4.50
Cotton	1.75@2.12½	Onions	15.00
Coffee	15.00@20 00	Pork	2,50
Cotton Yarn	20@50.00	Potatoes—Irish	15@20
Dried Fruit	1.75 ℔ lb	Sweet	8.00@10.00
Eggs	2.50 ℔ doz	Rice	1.25@1.50
Extract Logwood	$6@$8	Sugar	10 00@12 50
Flour	$25@250.00	Soap—Family Bar	1.00
Flaxseed	8.00@10 00	Toilet	2.00
Fodder	11.00	Shucks	10.00
Grain—Corn	$25@$30	Spirits Turpentine	3.00
Wheat	$30@$40	Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings Factory price to the State	1.25
Rye	$25@$30	Outsiders' prices	4.50@5.00
Oats	10.00	Salt	35.00@40.00
Peas	25.00	Tallow	2.50
Hides—Green	2.50@3.50	Wool	6
Dry	4.50@5.00		
Hay	10.00		
Iron—Swedes	4.00@5.00		
Lard	3.00@4.00		
Leather—Upper	15.00		
Sole	15.00		

Obituary.

Surgeon JOSEPH B. STOVALL P. A. C. S. died at his father's residence, in the county of Granville, N. C. on the morning of the 18th day of December, 1863, after a protracted illness, having been confined to his room about four months, in the 27th year of his age.

Doctor Stovall having graduated at the University of Virginia, and also at the University of Pennsylvania, just prior to the commencement of the present war, entered the service of the Confederate States as Assistant Surgeon and was assigned to Higlers wharf, where he continued from the summer of 1861 up to the time of the evacuation of the Penninsula by the Confederate forces. He was then assigned to Winder Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, and from July 1852 had charge of the third division—was made full Surgeon in January 1863, and continued in charge of that division, in addition to which onerous duties he was appointed on the board of Examination for furloughs and discharges, which appointment he filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned till failing health admonished him of his inability to perform the duties of both situations, when in July, 1863, he resigned the charge of his division in the hospital, and he was continued on the board of Examination.

Docter Stovall was a young man of many estimable qualities, and the announcement of his death will send a thrill of sorrow to the hearts of all who were so fortunate as to have formed associations with him. From his youth he was obedient and kind—very studious and anxious to become useful.

His mind was convinced of the necessity of a preparation to meet God, and he was very accessible—his friends frequently conversing with him on the subject of religion, reading the Bible, singing and praying with him.

He gave evidence of a change of heart several weeks before his death, and leaves good assurance of his acceptance with God—and that he died enjoying a comfortable hope of eternal life. His body reposes near that of his mother, who preceded him to the spirit lands, about four months, both having died of the same disease, Pulmonary Consumption.

"Give joy or grief, give ease or pain,
Take life or friends away;
But let me find them all again
In that eternal day."

A. C. HARRIS.

SASSAFRAS FORK, N. C., March 1864.

New Advertisements.

Two good Milch Cows wanted immediately. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Captain RIDDICK GATLING, Jr., 33rd Regt. N. C. Troops, will be supported as a candidate to represent Gates county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, by his numerous friends in the army of Northern Virginia. What say his friends at home?
mh 29 54 tw5t*

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.,
VANCE, March 25, 1864.

This Company will pay the Confederate Tax on stocks held by individuals. By order of Directors. THOMAS WEBB,
mh 29 54-d1w President.

$100 REWARD,

For negro boy JOHN. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice; speaks and moves quickly; had on when he left a light-colored roundabout and a soldier's cap. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest said boy and return him to me, or confine him in jail so that I can get him. GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Ad'mr A. H. ALLEY,
mh 29 54-6t* Henderson, N. C.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent. tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

J. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-3tw13 Southern Telegraph Co.